



THE HEALTH
OF
DENHOLME
1954

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Denholme Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

for

1 9 5 4

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. BATTERSBY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

and

SANITARY INSPECTOR

W. H. PLUMMER, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.



INTRODUCTION

TOWN HALL, SHIPLEY.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report for 1954 on the health and sanitary circumstances of Denholme.

Vital Statistics.

There was a reduction in resident population, a fall in the Birth Rate, but a slight increase in Death Rate during the year compared with 1953. It is generally known, however, that any conclusions deduced from annual returns on a small population can be most misleading. A Press report some months ago, however, extracted figures from last year's Returns of the County Medical Officer, and the Press article purported to show that Denholme was a most unhealthy place. All indeed that was proved was that the compiler had small knowledge of the science of medical statistics. For in spite of an exposed site, frequent inclemency of weather, some very poor housing conditions and an aging population, the health of the inhabitants of the town of Denholme remains good.

Infectious Disease.

Whooping Cough and Measles were not prevalent during the year, being epidemically absent. No cases of Poliomyelitis were reported. The occurrence, however, of sporadic cases of Food Poisoning and Sonne Dysentery indicates the need for higher standards of personal hygiene and food handling.

Housing.

Recent Government policy has emphasised the need for slum clearance. When it is borne in mind that 165 houses in Denholme are considered by the Council to be unfit and over 200 other back-to-back houses in the area remain, the modesty of the proposals for the next five years is highlighted.

I am satisfied that Denholme has received a very fair deal from the County Services, and that hospital provisions are satisfactory. But I should like to see improved facilities in the town and a small Health Centre is needed.

I am indebted to the Chairman of your Health Committee, members of the Council, Mr. Ingham and Mr. Plummer for their unfailing interest and help.

Yours faithfully,

J. BATTERSBY.

COMMITTEE - 1954-55

HEALTH & BUILDINGS COMMITTEE

The Chairman of the Council

(Councillor J. E. Robinson, J.P.).
(Died 13th September, 1954).

Chairman: Councillor W. Tidswell.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J. Foster.

Councillor L. Brooksbank

Councillor H. Heighington

„ F. W. Delves

„ J. Tough

„ L. Driver

„ J. Whitaker

„ F. Hanson

OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health:

J. Battersby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

G. Buckle, M.B., B.S.

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor:

W. H. Plummer, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

Area of the district in acres at 1951 Census '	2,536
Population at 1951 Census	2,587
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling houses in the district at 1951 Census	937
Average number of persons per room at 1951 Census ...	0.81
Number of private households at 1951 Census	939

Statistical Summary for 1954 and Comparison with 1953.

	1953.	1954.
Area of district in acres	2,536	2,536
Estimated population (30th June)	2,604	2,590
Estimated number of dwelling houses (31 Dec.)	985	996
Rateable Value at 1st April	£14,275	£14,496
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	£55	£56
Births—(Total Live and Still Births) ...	43	33

	Male.		Female.		
Legitimate ...	18	...	15		
Illegitimate ...	—	...	—		
	—		—		
	18	...	15	...	41 33

Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	15.75	12.74
Area Comparability Factor	1.01	1.1
Standardised Birth Rate (per 1,000 esti- mated resident population) ...	15.9	14.02

Still births	Male		Female	
Legitimate ...	—	...	—	
Illegitimate ...	—	...	—	
	—		—	
	—	...	—	2 —

Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	46.5	—
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Percentage of total births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	63	75
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Deaths.

	1953.	1954.
Male	15	22
Female	17	12
Total ...	<u>32</u>	<u>34</u>
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population) ...	12.3	13.1
Area Comparability Factor	0.88	0.89
Standardised Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	10.8	11.7
Percentage of deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	34	26
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—		
All infants	0	1
Rate per 1,000 live births	0	30.3
Legitimate infants	0	1
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	0	30.3
Infants under age 28 days	0	0
Number of Deaths from:—		
Measles (all ages)	0	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	0
Maternal Deaths (all causes)	0	0
Deaths from:—		
Cancer (all ages)	6	5
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	2.30	1.93
Pulmonary tuberculosis	0	0
All forms of tuberculosis	0	0

POPULATION.

The population of Denholme decreased from 2,662 in 1931 to 2,587 in 1951. The intercensal decrease was 2.8% compared with 9.4% in the 1921/1931 period. There are 939 private households and 0.81 persons per room. 3,206 rooms are occupied. Only two households accommodate multiple families, and there is a high percentage of small dwellings occupied by individual families. The percentage of persons living at the rate of more than two persons per room fell from 8.00 in 1931 to 3.13 in 1951.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Denholme is an isolated town with an elevation of about 1,000 feet above mean sea level, and seven miles distant from Halifax, Keighley and Bradford to the north, south and west respectively. The environs are rural; road gradients steep; and the area forms a natural water gathering ground with numerous reservoirs. The compact township is a centre of industrial and shopping activity and roads radiate and provide access to neighbouring large towns. The density of the population is approximately one person per acre.

The basic industry is spinning, weaving and the manufacture of worsteds, knitting wools and yarns. Other industries include silk weaving, joinery and leather production, stone quarrying and saw mills. Forty farms produce milk and rear cattle.

The population are predominantly artisans and the large majority engaged in industry and agriculture within the area. A substantial group of aged persons, mostly retired, are included in the population.

The social life of the district provides educational, cultural and recreational amenities. Churches are numerous and form active centres of community life. There are two schools with accommodation for 200 pupils. The Mechanics' Institute, Picture House and Play grounds provide diversions for the population. Relative isolation promotes a hardy, independent spirit, and at the same time fuses communal interests.

There was little transfer of labour within the district and unemployment figures are very low.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Medical Practitioners.

The Public Health Department enjoyed the full co-operation of private doctors in Denholme. Doctors held morning Surgeries and weekly evening Surgeries to convenience patients who otherwise would have to travel a considerable distance.

Hospital Liaison.

Surgical and medical cases are treated at Hospitals in the Bradford "A", Bradford "B", Halifax and Keighley-Bingley Groups. Progressively more persons are treated at Bingley Hospital. Infectious disease cases are admitted, however, to Morton Banks, Keighley or Leeds Road, Bradford. The area drains into Halifax, Keighley or Bradford for maternity purposes, although occasional normal cases are cared for at Shipley or other Maternity Homes in the County. The chronic and infirm sick obtain bed accommodation when available at Calverley, Stoney Ridge, Keighley St. John's or Thornton View, and mental disease is usually treated at Menston Mental Hospital. Convalescent facilities are, however, arranged by the Hospital directly, or through the Public Health Department under the County Council scheme. The disadvantages of this scheme continue to be that whereas the former is free, the latter is on a cost basis.

Clinic Services.

The Clinic is held fortnightly on Wednesday afternoon in the Methodist Church which is centrally situate. Facilities offered are simple but reasonably satisfactory for Ante-Natal, Child Welfare and School Health purposes. The Hall is well heated; lighting and ventilation are satisfactory. There is ample accommodation and a large waiting hall which can accommodate prams in inclement weather. A small room is available for the doctor's consultation. Another for distribution of food and weighing of children. The Clinic is attended by Doctor and Health Visitor with the valuable assistance of voluntary workers. A wide range of Infant Foods is provided on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

Ambulances.

The District is served by the Keighley Depot of the West Riding County Council, but additional services can be obtained from Bradford.

Day Nursery.

There are no provisions in this area, but a Nursery Class is attached to the Denholme Council School.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES.

Care of the Aged.

Health Department staff duties undertaken by Health Visitors and District Nurse are reported in their appropriate section.

Voluntary Committee.

Denholme has for some years enjoyed a voluntary service for the aged, now mature and well established, with wide social implications. Street visitation of the infirm and sick aged is undertaken by volunteers. The Mechanics' Institute provides a Centre for social activities and recreation. In Summer, excursions to seaside resorts are organised on a large scale, and in Winter-time organised parties visit pantomimes and other amusements in neighbouring towns. Occupational Therapy is arranged by enthusiastic women members. The organisation is wholly voluntary, financially independent and self-supporting, and characteristically emerged from a spontaneous need in the township. It enjoys the active support of prominent citizens, and has the backing of the local Council.

District Midwifery.

The District Nurse is also District Midwife. Arrangements have been made that she be provided with a car which expedites her journey in emergency, and also increases the amount of work that she can undertake. Gas and Air apparatus is available for her, and Nurse is qualified to administer Analgesics.

Home Nursing.

The scheme is now administered under Part III of the National Health Service Act. The District Nurse as heretofore attends the sick, infirm and aged. Being resident in Denholme, Nurse is available for emergencies. She continues to act under the direction of the General Practitioner in each case.

Home Nursing Service.

				Number of Cases. Number of Visits.		
Shipley	...	...	...	246	...	6696
Bingley	...	...	...	268	...	8229
Baildon	...	...	...	93	...	2519
Denholme	...	...	...	36	...	1160
Totals—Division				643	...	18604

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Health Education Propaganda.

Use was made of the facilities provided by the Central Council for Health Education. Propaganda material was provided by the West Riding County Council. The following are examples of the steps taken to promote Health Education in the population:—

1. Posters were exhibited on the principal hoardings centred in the Division.
2. Leaflets were distributed in Clinics to mothers on matters related to Maternity and Child Welfare.
3. Lectures were given by Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to the General Public, Parent Teacher Associations, Clubs and other organisations.
4. Distribution of leaflets at Exhibitions and in Public Works on Industrial Health.
5. Information has been passed to the Press in relation to Infectious Disease and other subjects when appropriate.

These steps are, of course, additional to intensive propaganda in the home through the various health workers of the Department.

Hospitals.

Progress has been recorded in the establishment of Care and After Care Service, and an increase occurred in the number of requests for socio-medical reports from Hospital. Entirely satisfactory arrangements exist with the Tuberculosis Service, Infectious Disease Service and Maternity Home, and arrangements have been made for notification of admission and discharge from the Keighley Group Hospitals. The position is not so clear with the Bradford A and B Groups which provide for very many residents. The importance of this in relation to schoolchildren and aged persons is high, and although liaison work between the Almoners and Health Visitors by telephone and letter is satisfactory, systematic notification would facilitate early attention to the needs of many ill and convalescent patients. Private Practitioners, too, complain on occasion that they have no prompt advice of the discharge of patients.

Recuperative Home Treatment.

There are four Recuperative Homes for mothers and children, that is, for mothers who are in need of a rest and change of air and cannot go without taking their young children with them. Six families were admitted during 1954.

Brentwood Recuperative Centre, Marple, Cheshire.

Spofforth Hall Recuperative Centre, Spofforth, near Harrogate.

(The above two Homes are essentially for cases requiring family rehabilitation).

Sydney House, Abergele, North Wales.

The Silver Jubilee Home, Heysham, Nr. Morecambe.

There are seven Homes for schoolchildren and pre-school children (unaccompanied). 40 children were admitted during 1954.

Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, Wirral, Cheshire.

Craig Convalescent Home for Children, Bare, Morecambe.

Ormerod Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Freshfield, Nr. Liverpool.

Swanscoe House, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

There are eleven Recuperative Homes for adults. 12 cases were admitted during 1954.

North Eastern Counties Friendly Societies' Convalescent Home,
Grange-over-Sands.

Blackburn and District Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

Manchester and Salford Convalescent Home, Southport.

Hunstanton Convalescent Home, Hunstanton, Norfolk.

Barrow War Memorial Convalescent Home, Abbey Road,
Barrow-in-Furness.

Convent of our Lady of Lourdes, Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands.

Binswood Convalescent Home, Didsbury, Manchester.

Home Help Service.

There is an ever increasing demand on the Service and the recruitment of suitable women against the competitive claims of industry continues difficult. While no qualifications are required and no training is possible, it is difficult to exact too high a standard. Nevertheless, fine service has on the whole been rendered by a great majority of the women employed.

It is noticeable that the number of chronic sick and aged is continually increasing and that the Service is a genuine contribution towards the easing of the ever present problem of old age.

The service in the main is greatly appreciated, especially by the aged who find it difficult to carry on. Their fears of having to give up their homes are quickly dispelled by the help and practical work carried out by kindly cheerful women.

The percentage of Maternity cases is low. Relatives and husbands replace Home Helps in many cases, mainly owing to the fact that they anticipate high assessment charges, this state being aggravated by local gossip. Some may consider that the thrifty are penalised by the assessment scales to the advantage of the person who buys by hire purchase.

On the whole we have had a reasonably good year with regard to recruitment of Home Helps. It is regrettable, however, to note

that in some quarters Home Helps are being looked on more and more as "chars." This difficulty lies in the fact that it is necessary for the heavy jobs to be done, as so many cases have to be covered and so little time can be allotted each. This situation would be eased by a higher establishment so that the Service could operate once more as intended, "A Home Help Service".

Cases provided with Home Helps.

DIVISIONAL FIGURES.

Type of Case.	Number of Cases.	Hours employed.	%
Maternity	77 ...	5,023 ...	8
Tuberculosis	1 ...	119 ...	—
Chronic Sick, Aged and Infirm	238 ...	47,324 ...	74
Others	88 ...	11,068 ...	17
	— ...	— ...	—
	404 ...	63,534 ...	100
	— ...	— ...	—

General Administration.

The Public Health Office at the Town Hall, Shipley, affords accommodation for the staff of the Local Authority and the Divisional Office of the Local Health Authority.

Laboratory Service.

Existing arrangements for collection, delivery, examination and reports on specimens and consequent preventive action remain unchanged.

Practically all samples, bacteriological, water, and milk were submitted during the year to the Bradford Laboratory of the Medical Research Council. Prompt delivery secures early reports, and delay is minimised by the proximity of the Laboratory and a preliminary telephone report from the Bacteriologist. This has been of great service in many different ways, reducing, for example, periods of exclusion from school, nursery, and work; providing early diagnosis and permitting early preventive action in the control of infectious disease.

We have again been indebted to Dr. Smith and staff for their consistent courtesy and expert help throughout the year.

Bacteriological Examinations.

Number of Specimens examined	Division		Denholme	
	...	3,840	...	100
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Fæces for Intestinal Pathogens	893	2917	37	63
Urine for Intestinal Pathogens	—	4	—	—
Nasal Swabs for Haem. Strep.	—	4	—	—
Nasal Swabs for Diphtheria ...	—	4	—	—
Throat Swabs for Haem. Strep.	2	2	—	—
Throat Swabs for Diphtheria ...	—	8	—	—
Blood for Widal test ...	—	4	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The year, compared with its predecessor, was characterised by the absence of Poliomyelitis, Smallpox and a fall in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough and Measles. Dysentery and infections due to Food Poisoning organisms on the other hand were no less frequent. This would lead one to conclude that small progress is effected in personal hygiene. The prevalence of Dysentery and "Salmonella group infections is "a priori" evidence of slipshod personal standards. While recognising that a majority of cases occur among young children, there is still too casual a standard applied to the mild cases of diarrhoea in the adult, which is almost always of infectious nature. Whatever public health safeguards are introduced, these will prove futile if each person is unaware of how he may contribute to the well-being of himself and others. It is regrettable that such false reticence is observed as the discouragement of advertisements recommending the washing of hands after visiting toilet, for this remains one of the greatest risks to our fellows.

The acute case and symptomless excreter of germs remains the prevalent source of infection. Contamination of food, food utensils, toys, dust are all secondary to defective personal habits, and poor housing and grouping of high susceptibles contributory factors. Recurrence of infection within the family group usually indicates a low standard of hygiene: indeed infectious gastro enteritis is a useful criterion of the level of hygiene in an area. Its continued presence, a high infection rate, a rapid spread within the family and unusual difficulty in eradication are all indications of the need to review the public health attack on defective personal habits.

Special attention is required for children who cannot toilet themselves. Thorough cleansing of lavatory seats, chains, door handles, chamber pots, napkins and linen, play-room floors, crockery and food utensils, and full attention to cleanliness and ventilation of rooms would reduce the risk from infected individuals and dust. Early consultation with the family Doctor followed by prompt treatment

when the first suspicious case appears, with a practical policy of room isolation would reduce much absence from work and school and unnecessary infection of other members of the family. Children suffering from diarrhoea should on no account be allowed to mix with other children, since acute cases are even more infectious than the unsuspected carrier.

Scarlet Fever.

Only five cases of mild Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, all of whom were nursed at home. It is general experience that we hereby avoid cross infection, return cases are not more prevalent, and there is a very real financial saving.

Whooping Cough.

13 cases were notified. The disease was mild in type and there were no hospital cases or deaths.

Measles.

The year was not an epidemic one, and only five children contracted infection.

Poliomyelitis.

I am pleased to say that this disease was absent during 1954.

Pneumonia.

The report gives 49 cases as notified. In the rest of the Division, which has thirty times Denholme's popularity, only 48 cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year. During the second quarter of the year respiratory infection would seem to have been more prevalent, but no death was notified as due to Pneumonia. In spite of the returns I am exceedingly doubtful whether the population of Denholme is more prone to respiratory infection, especially Pneumonia, than any other district.

Food Poisoning.

The most important cause of Food Poisoning during the year was an outbreak of Salmonella infection from pork pies manufactured by a Bradford retailer. Cases occurred throughout the Division between 1.11.54 and 7.12.54. Seven cases were notified in Denholme. The average interval from ingestion to onset of symptoms was three to five days—a rather longer incubation period than is usual in Food Poisoning. Principal symptoms were diarrhoea of varied frequency, abdominal pain with blood, and less frequently slime in the motion. The illness was not generally severe, and lasted on the average from three to five days. Food samples, premises, handlers of food were all examined in co-operation with the Bradford Authority. No accurate

estimate could be made of the total number of consumers at risk, although the figure was certainly larger than the number ascertained to carry and convey infection. The ultimate origin was probably pigs which may have been infected before reaching the Abattoir.

Dysentery.

Six cases of Sonne Dystentery were notified during the year.

Scabies and Verminous Infestation.

Scabies was treated free of charge at Spurr Road Cleansing Centre. This is an old A.R.P. Decontamination Centre which has been adapted and redecorated, with hot and cold showers, undressing and dressing rooms, and nurse's room.

The method of treatment is by Benzyl Benzoate after showering of patient. Contacts are encouraged to attend and usually receive one treatment.

Louse Infestation.

This continues to be persistently present among a percentage of the population, particularly the pre-school and school child, although it is difficult to estimate its prevalence in the young adolescent. The control of louse infestation is a perennial problem, usually identified with School Medicine. Reports are submitted monthly to each group of School Managers and the total number of infested cases and the follow-up in connection with each given. The general principle adopted is that the mother is in the first case encouraged to co-operate, and where a case is found either of louse infestation or nits, other members of the family are examined. The reservoir of infection for most school children is generally the member of the "problem family." Such are the methods of treatment available and their efficacy that there is no reasonable excuse for a child continuing to be infested over a period. By tact, persistence and conscientious application, the School Nurses and Health Visitors have enormously reduced the incidence of infestation in the population.

Vaccination and Diphtheria Immunisation.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Immunisation carried out during the year:—

		Age at date of final injection.								
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total	
Primary course	...	254	176	43	18	15	42	—	548	
Reinforcing injection	...	—	—	—	—	29	216	16	261	

Number of children at 31st December, 1954, who had completed a course of immunisation since 1st January, 1940:—

Last course of injections (whether primary or re-inforcing)	Age at 31st December, 1954.				Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	
1950-1954	36	2135	2896	602	5669
1949 and before ...	—	—	1322	2511	3833

The intention of the re-inforcing injection is to raise the immunity of children when they enter school and come into contact with large numbers of children, amongst whom diphtheria carriers may be present.

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Immunisation carried out during the year:—

Age at Final Injection:

Under six months	...	4
Six months to one year	...	162
1 to 2	...	67
2 to 3	...	20
3 to 4	...	15
		—
Total	...	268
		—

Number of children at 31st December, 1954, who had completed a course of immunisation:—

Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	Total.
38	201	169	97	41	24	19	579

Vaccination.

Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year:—

		Age at date of Vaccination.					Total
		Under 1	1—	2-4	5-14	15 and over	
Primary	...	252	10	9	11	34	321
Re-vaccination	...	—	—	4	14	73	91

Mental Health Service.

Mr. Greenwood, the Duly Authorised Officer, was responsible for admissions to Mental Hospitals and kept the Medical Officer of Health informed throughout the year by requisite notices. Notifications of discharge were received from the respective hospitals.

The Occupation Centre at Keighley for children classified as ineducable provided accommodation for children from Keighley and Shipley Divisions and a few outwith these areas. Conveyance by 'bus or taxi from central points, meals and milk through the Education

Department continued to be supplied. Medical examination, medical records, dental services and clinic facilities were maintained. Supervisor members of the staff as part of their duties escorted children to and from the Centre.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

Particulars of Mental Defectives in the Division as at 31st December, 1954.

	Under age 16			Age 16 and over		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under Statutory Supervision ...	5	3	8	1	2	3
Under Guardianship	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taken to "Place of Safety" ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted to Institutions ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Died or removed from Area ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases receiving training:—						
In Occupation Centres ...	9	4	13	1	2	3
At home	—	—	—	1	2	3

REPORT ON THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1954.

Compiled by the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. W. H. Plummer),
who is also the Council's Surveyor.

Water Supply.

Water is distributed by the Bradford Corporation and is collected on the Thornton Moor Catchment Area, the greater portion of which lies within the Denholme Urban District. Out of a total of 996 dwellinghouses no less than 947 have a piped supply. The remainder, being in the outlying districts, rely on springs and wells which give a fairly good supply.

Sewerage and Drainage.

The whole of the built-up area is serviced with main sewers which gravitate to two sewage works. One at Doe Park deals with an estimated D.W.F. of 41,250 gallons per day. The other of more modern construction at Whalley Lane deals with an estimated D.W.F. of 7,875 gallons per day.

Work on the reconstruction of Doe Park Sewage Disposal Works was completed in June, and the works were put into operation immediately. After about two months working a good effluent was obtained. It was found, however, that in times of heavy storms the flow reaching the works was excessive and interfered with the successful operation of the Works. It is proposed now to construct a storm water weir to restrict to 6 D.W.F. the amount to be treated.

No. of Properties Draining to Doe Park Sewage Disposal Works.			
Houses ...	...	...	687
Factories	...	...	2
Business Premises	...	...	30

Length of Sewers Draining to Doe Park Sewage Disposal Works.		
12 inch	...	2,778 yards.
9 inch	...	346 yards.
6 inch	...	1,942 yards.

No. of Properties Draining to Whalley Lane Sewage Disposal Works.			
Houses ...	...	...	98
Factories	...	...	Nil
Business Premises	...	...	2

Length of Sewers Draining to Whalley Lane Sewage Disposal Works.		
9 inch	...	1,949 yards.
6 inch	...	231 yards.

The sparsely populated southern end of the district is unsewered. 42 houses have drain connections to septic tanks, and this method of disposal is becoming popular.

Rivers and Streams.

One small stream, formed mostly from the reservoir overflow, remains comparatively free from pollution.

Closet Accommodation.

Total number of closets	1,116
Total number of fresh water closets	1,003
Number of waste water closets	15
Percentage of closets on water carriage system	91.2
Number of privies	44
Number of pails or tub closets	51
Number of privies constructed as w.c.'s	3
Number of closets other than privies constructed as w.c.'s	0
Number of privies constructed as pail closets	1
Number of water closets constructed in new houses ...	10
Number of chemical closets	10
Number of additional closets provided	5
Number of septic tanks constructed	1

Public Cleansing.

The scavenging of the district is carried out by the Council's workmen with a 7-cubic yard Refuse Collection Vehicle. A weekly collection from bins and pails is maintained, and privies are emptied every 14 to 21 days. The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at the Council's tip. The total annual cost of this service was £928.

Number of loads	665
Total weight (estimated)	810 tons
Weight per 1,000 population	324 tons per annum

The collection of salvage was concentrated on Waste Paper which with the improved market and price, presents the most valuable commodity for a small district. In all, 32½ tons were collected and sold to a value of £233.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following is a tabular statement of inspections made:

Inspections for nuisances in 1954	350
Nuisances found	40
Nuisances in hand at end of year 1953	14
Total needing abatement	54
Nuisances abated in 1954	37
Nuisances outstanding at end of 1954	17
Informal notices served	20
Informal notices complied with	12

Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	0
Statutory notices complied with	...	...	...	...	0

Inspections of:—

Manure middenstalls	...	...	...	...	...	2
Refuse receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	70
Offensive trades	...	...	...	...	...	14
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	11
Knacker's Yard	...	...	...	...	...	14
Horse Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	...	130
Verminous and dirty premises	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rodent control	...	...	...	...	...	40
Drainage works	...	...	...	...	...	50
Places of entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tents, Vans, and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	0

Summary of Sanitary Works Executed.

New drains laid and tested (water test)	...	...	...	...	50
House drains cleared of obstruction	...	...	...	...	15
Public sewers cleansed	...	...	...	...	3
New lengths of sewer constructed	...	...	...	...	12
Drains tested by means of colour	...	...	...	...	30
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	...	10
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	10
Fall pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	8
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. basins renewed	...	...	...	...	4
Accumulations of offensive matter removed	...	...	...	...	2
Privy pails renewed	...	...	...	...	3
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	20
Disused ashplaces demolished	...	...	...	...	1

Knacker's Yard.

There is one Knacker's Yard in the district. 14 visits have been made during the year.

Offensive Trades.

The only offensive trade in the district is one of bone boiling. 14 visits have been made during the year.

Tents, Vans, and Sheds.

No complaints have been received. There are no such premises in the district.

Rodent Control.

Rodent control work is carried out by a part-time operative under my supervision. Details of inspections and treatments are as follows:

Number of complaints received	20
Number of inspections made	30
Number of properties found to be infested with rats	20
Number of properties found to be infested with mice	8

Number of treatments carried out:—

Business premises	5
Council properties	8
Council tips	4
Council sewers	2
Private houses	20
Agricultural	2

Factories Act, 1937.

There are 15 factories with power and 7 factories without power in the district.

	Number	Number of Inspections.	Notices Served.
Factories with power ...	15	40	0
Factories without power ...	7	8	0

Smoke Abatement.

Two smoke observations have been taken and in no instance was there any infringement of the Bye-laws.

Housing.

The total number of houses in the district is 996, of which 136 are Council houses.

Number of Council houses completed and occupied in 1954	4
Number of Private houses completed and occupied in 1954	7
Number of houses under construction	10

Housing Statistics.

Inspections of dwellinghouses during the year 1954:—

Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts	25
---	----

Number of notices served in respect of repair:

(a) Preliminary	15
(b) Statutory	0
Number of Notices complied with	12
Re-inspection	40
Visits in connection with issue of Building Licences	0

Housing Defects Remedied in 1954.

New floors laid in asphalt	2
Fireplace renewals	10
Hot water installations	8
Baths provided	8
Repairs to windows	10
Repairs to doors, cupboards and woodwork	3
Ventilation of rooms improved	2
Outer walls re-pointed	4
Repairs to chimneys	15
Damp walls remedied	6

No houses were demolished and no houses were represented for that purpose.

Overcrowding.

Four cases of overcrowding have been relieved during the year. No reliable figure exists as to the number of overcrowded families in the district.

Housing Act, 1949.

Visits in connection with Applications for Improvement Grants	5
No. of Improvement Grant Applications approved	1
Amount of Grant £66 10s. 0d.	
No. of Improvement Grant Applications refused	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Distribution.

Denholme was included in the schedule of areas to which the milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1954, applies, and this imposed upon the Authority certain licensing responsibilities. The following licences have been issued:—

Tuberculin Tested—	
Dealers	2
Supplementary	2
Pasteurised—	
Dealers	3
Supplementary	3
Sterilised	0
Distributors of milk	1

Ice Cream.

There are two registered manufacturers producing cold mix ice cream and seven registered purveyors.

16 inspections were made and the premises were all in a satisfactory condition.

Bacterial Examination.

Two samples were submitted for bacterial examination with the following results:—

Grade 1	...	1	Grade 3	...	0
Grade 2	...	1	Grade 4	...	0

Food Preparing Premises.

Three premises are registered and were visited on 12 occasions. All were in a satisfactory condition.

Registered for manufacture of sausages	...	...	2
Registered for manufacture of sausages and potted pressed, pickled or preserved food	...	...	2

Meat Inspections.

When the Ministry of Food released their control of slaughtering of animals for human consumption on the 1st July, the Council were faced with the problem of licencing of private slaughterhouses once more. Four applications were received, the premises inspected, and schedules of work required to bring them up to a reasonable standard were issued. The work at three of these was completed, and the premises licenced, which, with one slaughterhouse already licenced for the slaughter of horses, makes a total of four licenced slaughterhouses. The following is a tabulated list of inspections and meat condemned.

Total number of visits	...	...	...	...	...	278
Horses	...	...	...	...	...	550
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	86
Heifers	...	...	...	...	...	87
Bullocks	...	...	...	...	...	35
Calves	...	...	...	...	...	27
Sheep and Lambs	...	...	...	...	...	300
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	149

Condemned:

Horse Meat	...	...	...	...	...	3,334 lbs.
Other	...	...	...	...	...	2,015 lbs.

Other Foods.

The quantity of other foods condemned amounted to 56 lbs. This is disposed of either for animal feeding or destruction, according to nature of food.

Bakehouses.

There are four bakehouses in the district. Twelve visits were paid and the premises found to be in a satisfactory condition.

Clean Food Bye-laws.

25 visits have been paid to food shops in the district and many improvements were noted and recommended. The small size of many of the shops makes it impossible to have ideal conditions, but care in the display of such things as preserved and potted meats, pies, fish cakes, iced and cream cakes and buns, will help to prevent such things becoming contaminated. I notice that more care is being taken in this matter.

The number and description of food shops in the district is—

Grocery and mixed	...	...	...	14
Fruit and vegetables	...	...	...	3
Bakers and confectioners	...	...	...	3
Butchers	...	...	...	3
Fish and chips	...	...	...	3
Sweets, etc.	...	...	...	3
Chemist	...	...	...	1

Barbers and Hairdressers.

One application for Registration under Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act was received. This was registered. The total number of hairdressers registered is 7.

DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Births during the year to Mothers normally resident in the Division.

	Live.	Still.	Total.	%
Domiciliary	214	1	215	23
Private Nursing Homes ...	43	—	43	5
Maternity Hospitals	660	22	682	72
	917	23	940	100

Maternity Services.

Domiciliary Cases.

County Midwives	206
Private Midwives	1
Private Nursing Homes	60
Maternity Hospitals (Hospital Management Committees)	490
Total Cases in Divisional Area ...	757

Births Outside the Division.

Domiciliary	3
Nursing Homes	51

Hospitals:

Keighley St. John's	34
Halifax General	13
Bradford St. Luke's	121
Staincliffe General Hospital ...	4
Victoria Hospital, Keighley ...	11
Other Hospitals	6
	243

Maternity Home.

The Maternity Home, Shipley, is administered by a Sub-Committee under the Bradford "A" Group Hospital Management Committee. The Sub-Committee, of which the Medical Officer of Health is a co-opted member, meets monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

Admissions.

Miss Beulah, Matron of the Maternity Home, has provided me with the following statistics:—

490 women were delivered. 4 cases were emergency admissions. 10.2 days was the average stay in lying-in beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 15.8.

Special Statistics.

There were 5 forceps deliveries out of 490 cases. There were 9 stillbirths and 1 neo-natal death. 2 women received blood transfusion.

Consultant Service.

Patients were seen by Mr. Craig ante-natally. Total attendances numbered 162. Mr. Craig also paid 29 women special visits in the Home. Dr. Langley, Consultant Pædiatrician, was called to examine 4 babies, and Mr. Mortimer Shaw 2 babies.

Dr. Alderson was called to see 2 mothers.

Transfers.

18 patients were transferred to other hospitals; 480 women received Gas and Air Analgesia.

The Infant.

14 babies were being artificially fed when discharged and 93 received complementary feeds. 37 babies were $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, 33 were discharged alive, 1 died and 3 were stillborn.

Midwives' Acts.

Medical Aid Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from Midwives during the year.

(1) Death of (a) Mother	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Child	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	7
(3) Laying out dead body	...	...	...	...	—
(4) Substitution of artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	76
(5) Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	2
(6) Medical Aid Notices:—					

				No. issued because of complications arising during/in		Total
				Preg-nancy	Lying-in	
Domiciliary Cases						
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act				9	38	58
(ii) Others				2	1	4
Cases in Institutions				—	—	—
Total				11	39	62

Analgesia in Childbirth.

- (a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.
- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (i) Domiciliary | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| (ii) Private Nursing Homes | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| (iii) Institutions | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
- (b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of Analgesics during the year ... Nil
- (c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of Analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives:
- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements | Nil |
| (ii) In use at the end of year | 7 |
- (d) Number of cases where Analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year:
- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (i) Gas and Air | ... | ... | ... | ... | 170 |
| (ii) Pethidine | ... | ... | ... | ... | 135 |

Infectious Disease.

There were no cases of Infectious Disease related to child-birth.

Maternal Deaths.

One

Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths).

Districts	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Average Rate for 10 years
Shipley ...	nil	1.5	nil	1.7	1.8	nil	1.9	nil	nil	2.0	0.9
Bingley ...	7.0	5.0	nil	5.5	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1.7
Baildon ...	nil	nil	5.7	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	0.6
Denholme .	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

Ancillary Services in Pregnancy and Lying-in Home Helps.

Reference should be made to page 12.

Dental Treatment.

Expectant mothers are referred from the Doctor to the private dentist or to the dentist at the Ante-Natal Clinic and facilities are also available for nursing mothers.

I wish to express appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Holburn and her assistants.

Dental Treatment of Young Children and Mothers.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Examined	81	116
Needing Treatment ...	72	116
Treated	51	116
Made Dentally Fit	38	116

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Extractions	152	139
Anæsthetics: Local	2	2
General	29	66
Fillings	62	61
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment ...	27	—
Silver Nitrate Treatment	—	32
Dentures provided	22	—

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes.

	Sessions held.	No. of patients.	Total Attendances.
Somerset House ...	43	90	631
Bingley	37	20	143

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Rex and midwives.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

CLINIC	Sessions held	No of Patients	Total Attendances	Average Attendances per Session
Somerset House	97	203	702	7
Maternity Home	199	605	4689	24
Total, Shipley		808	5391	
Bingley	49	127	487	10
Baildon	26	42	167	6
* Denholme	26	9	39	1
Totals for Division		986	6084	

* Ante-Natal attendances at Infant Welfare Clinic.

Family Planning Association.

The Clinic started on the 4th November, 1953 at Somerset House under the auspices of the County Council completed its first full year.

Dr. Buckle, Hon. Medical Officer to the Association, reports as follows:—

“ During the period 1st March, 1954, to 28th February, 1955, there has been an increased number of patients attending the Shipley Branch of the F.P.A. 45 sessions have been held at weekly intervals and 427 new patients have attended. These patients have been referred to the Clinic as follows:—

- 176—Medical practitioners, consultants, institutions, etc.
- 96—Friends who have themselves attended an F.P.A. Clinic.
- 80—Health visitors, nurses and midwives.
- 42—Transfers from W.R.C.C. Clinic.
- 22—Marriage Guidance Council.
- 11—Magazines, etc.

It is satisfactory to note that the greatest number of new patients has been referred by general practitioners and their medical colleagues. It is quite evident that the need for a F.P.A. Clinic has been great.

It is rather difficult to arrive at a true break down of new patients, as the reason given for attending may not in fact, be the real one. It is only on patient enquiry that one arrives at the answer.

The following figures give the various reasons for attending given by patients.

Spacing of family	...	...	...	...	...	150
Limitation of sufficiently large family	...	...				87
Financial reasons	...	...	...	...	...	79
Health	...	...	...	...	...	78
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	20
Brides	...	...	...	...	...	13

The economic factor figures very largely in a great number of cases. Many patients are going out to work to supplement the family income and therefore wish to space their families. The housing situation has considerably eased over the past 12 months, and there are not the number of patients living with their parents or in lodgings that obtained previously.

I should like, in conclusion, to express my thanks to the various members who have given voluntarily so much of their time to the working of the Clinic. Miss Anderson, our invaluable Secretary, Miss Hird, who watches over the financial side with such an eagle eye, Nurse Jones, who has such infinite patience in teaching the various methods used in the Clinic. And also my thanks are due to the many ladies and to Mrs. Rusby, who undertake all the many duties necessary to the efficient running of a F.P.A. Clinic."

Premature Babies born to mothers normally resident in the Division showing survival, feeding, etc.

Sex	Date of Birth	Birth Weight lbs. ozs.	Feeding A=Artificial B=Breast	Duration of Pregnancy in weeks	Deaths		Cause of Death.	Complications during Pregnancy or Labour
					Date	Age		
INSTITUTIONAL								
M	1 Jan.	5 8	B —	34				Breech delivery
M	4 "	5 6	B	40				
F	17 "	4 0	B + A	36 } Twin				
M	19 "	5 6	A	36				Breech with extended leg
M	30 "	5 5	A	29				
M	31 "	5 0	A	36 } Twins				
M	31 "	5 0	A	36				
F	12 Feb.	5 0	A	40				
F	18 "	5 8	B	40				
F	27 "	5 6	B	40				Induction of labour, medical and surgical
F	3 Mar.	4 1	B	38				
M	9 "	4 1	A	37				
M	10 "	5 7	A	40				Breech delivery
F	13 "	3 6	A	34 } Twin				
F	25 "	5 0	A	35				
F	27 "	5 5	B + A	35				Pyelitis
M	28 "	5 8	B	40				
M	30 "	4 5	B	40				
F	2 Apr.	5 2	A	36				Prematurity Albuminuria Medical induction Normal delivery
F	11 "	4 15	B	38				
M	17 "	4 9	A	37 } Twins				
M	17 "	4 12	A	37				
F	26 "	5 8	B + A	40				Rh. with antibodies. Baby very ill at birth. Blood transfusion Hb.54%
F	5 May	5 0	B	37				
M	7 "	5 2	A	40				
F	20 "	4 6	A	36				Rh. with antibodies. Induction of labour. Cord presentation.
M	20 "	3 11	A	34				
F	29 "	5 6	B + A	37				
M	3 June	3 3	A	32				Rh. with antibodies. Induction of labour. Cord presentation.
F	7 "	5 2	A	40				
M	18 "	5 8	B	40				
F	27 "	5 8	B	40				Rh. with antibodies. Induction of labour. Cord presentation.
F	28 "	5 6	A	37 } Twin				
F	7 July	4 7	A	32				
F	5 Aug.	5 8	A	40				Rh. with antibodies. Induction of labour. Cord presentation.
F	9 "	5 6	A	38				
M	11 "	5 7	A	40				
M	11 "	5 4	B + A	38				Rh. with antibodies. Induction of labour. Cord presentation.
F	13 "			30				
F	16 "	4 10	B + A	36				
F	16 "	5 4	B	38				Rh. with antibodies. Induction of labour. Cord presentation.
M	20 "	3 15	A	36				
M	11 Sept.	5 1	A	40 } Twin				
M	15 "	5 1	A	39				Rh. with antibodies. Induction of labour. Cord presentation.
M	26 "	5 2	B	36				
F	30 Oct.	4 12	B	38				
M	7 Nov.	5 4	A	40 } Twin				Rh. with antibodies. Induction of labour. Cord presentation.
F	16 "	4 12	B	40				
F	11 Dec.	5 8	B	38				
F	24 "	5 5	B	38				Rh. with antibodies. Induction of labour. Cord presentation.
F	13 Mar.	2 8	—	34 } Twin	14 Mar.	16 hrs.	Prematurity and malformation	
M	16 July	4 0	—	28	16 July	6 hrs.	Prematurity	
M	3 Oct.	4 15	—	40	4 Oct.	6 hrs.	White Asphyxia Stillborn	
M	12 Jan.	4 12	—	40			"	Forceps delivery High blood pressure Albuminuria, Toxaemia of Pregnancy
F	13 "	4 2	—	40			"	
M	17 "	4 1	—	36			"	
M	22 Feb.	2 7	—	34			"	Mother Rh. negative father Rh. positive
M	11 Mar.	2 12	—	38			"	
F	18 Julv	2 12	—	35			"	
F	27 Sept.	3 2	—	35			"	Fibroid removed
F	6 Oct.	5 2	—	36			"	
DOMICILIARY								
M	6 Apr.	4 4	A	36				Cardiac
F	24 May	3 0	A	34				
M	4 June	4 12	B	40				
F	2 Aug.	5 4	A	40				
F	19 "	5 0	B	38				
F	9 Nov.	4 14	A	38				
F	13 "	5 0	A	37				
M	1 Mar.	2 0	—	28				
M	13 July	3 8	A	32				
M	14 Sept.	2 8	A	28/30				
M	2 Jan.	4 2	—	26				
M	23 Aug.	3 0	—	34				

Infants.
INFANT MORTALITY
 (Divisional Figures).

CAUSE OF DEATH	under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths Under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital										
Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Deformity	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	4
Respiratory										
Disease	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	3
Prematurity ...	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Acute										
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
All causes ...	8	—	1	1	10	3	3	1	—	17

INFANT MORTALITY.

Denholme.

CAUSE OF DEATH										
Congenital										
Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Deformity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory										
Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Prematurity ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intracranial Hæmorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute										
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All causes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1

Prematurity.

Two cots are available; one established at Salt's Hospital for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Ambulance Depot for Bingley and Denholme.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

CLINIC	No. of Sessions held	No. of Children who Attended	Total No. of Attendances	Average Attendance per Session
Somerset House ...	148	806	5309	36
Wrose	97	240	1396	25
TOTAL SHIPLEY		1046	6705	
BAILDON	48	165	1157	24
DENHOLME	26	59	383	15
Bingley	50	462	2830	57
Harden	25	61	475	19
Wilsden	23	68	402	18
Cullingworth ...	25	53	379	15
TOTAL—BINGLEY		644	4086	
TOTALS—DIVISION		1914	12331	

Artificial Sunlight Clinics.

NO. OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED			Somerset House, Shipley.	Mornington Road, Bingley.
Children under 1 ... ..	...	...	11	13
Children aged 1 but under 2 ...	...	...	48	29
Children aged 2 but under 5 ...	...	...	40	65
Children aged 5 and over ... ..	...	...	108	143
TOTAL ATTENDANCES				
Children under 1 ... ..	...	...	100	113
Children aged 1 but under 2 ...	...	...	628	144
Children aged 2 but under 5 ...	...	...	642	667
Children aged 5 and over ... ..	...	...	991	1400
CONDITIONS TREATED				
Chest ... ..	...	...	60	48
Skin ... ..	...	...	12	3
Post-infectious diseases ... ..	...	...	20	32
Post-operative conditions ... ..	...	...	3	9
Rickets ... ..	...	...	44	15
Pinks disease ... ..	...	...	1	—
Others ... ..	...	...	66	125
Number of sessions held ... ..	...	...	99	97
Average attendance per session ...	...	...	24	24

Health Visiting.

Every endeavour was made to diminish routine work of Health Visitors in the Clinics, substituting as was appropriate either Assistant Health Visitors or clerical staff. The Health Visitor is thereby enabled to concentrate on group teaching in the Clinic and personal advice in the home.

Apart from the Tuberculosis Health Visitor and an Assistant Health Visitor who undertakes Clinic duties at Somerset House, 10 Health Visitors and School Nurses work in the Division, 4 of whom are allotted to Shipley. The Health Visitor is now the General Practitioner for Public Health in her area, covering every aspect of Public Health work. Highly trained, versatile, she has unlimited scope for her skill and zeal. Health Education, Mothercraft and Parentcraft increasingly figure in her duties, and in my opinion more general use of her specialised knowledge would reduce the multiplicity of Social Workers in the field.

No. of Home Visits during the year:—

	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between 1 and 5 years of age		Other classes	Total
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	1—2	2—5	Total Visits	
Shipley ...	99	195	454	1680	1061	1588	3308	7832
Bingley ...	29	58	263	1098	782	993	1474	4405
Baildon ...	4	6	114	235	197	223	836	1497
Denholme ...	19	81	58	531	273	646	635	2166
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1250	1250
Totals for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Division	151	340	889	3544	2313	3450	7503	17150

DAY NURSERIES.

NURSERY	No. of Places	No. of Days Open	Total Attend-ances	Average Daily Attend-ance	No. on Waiting List at 31st Dec.
Manor Lane, Shipley ...	50	248	7650	31	—
Windhill, Shipley ...	50	248	8034	32	—
Victoria Park, Shipley ...	50	227	6036	27	—
Saltaire ...	50	248	6889	28	—
Bingley ...	50	248	7635	31	—
Baildon ...	50	248	7811	31	—
Totals ...	300		44055	180	—

APPENDICES.

Causes of Death.

Causes of death in 1954 (Registrar General's Return).

	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Inhabi- tants
All Causes	22	12	34	100	13.13
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	—	1	2.9	0.39
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	1	—	1	2.9	0.39
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1	2.9	0.39
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2	—	2	5.9	0.77
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	1	2	3	8.8	1.16
Coronary disease, angina	5	3	8	23.5	3.09
Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	1	2	5.9	0.77
Other heart disease	3	1	4	11.8	1.54
Other circulatory disease	1	—	1	2.9	0.39
Influenza	1	—	1	2.9	0.39
Pneumonia	2	2	4	11.8	1.54
Bronchitis	4	—	4	11.8	1.54
Other diseases of respiratory system...	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	1	1	2.9	0.39
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	—	1	1	2.9	0.39
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	—
All other accidents	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—

Infectious Diseases Notified.

Age Groups of Cases; Cases Admitted to Hospital; Number of Deaths.

	Under 1	AGE GROUPS IN YEARS											Admitted Total to Hos. Cases Deaths		
		1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	2	1	1	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	3	8	18	14	49	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	7	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	6	—	—

Infectious Diseases Notified.

Quarterly Incidence of Cases.

Disease.			Jan. to March	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	2	1	2	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	13	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	—	2	1	2
Pneumonia	...	...	32	8	1	8
Food Poisoning	...	...	—	—	—	7
Dysentery	...	...	—	—	6	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications and Deaths in Denholme during the Year.

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory Male	Female	Non Respiratory Male	Female	Respiratory Male	Female	Non Respiratory Male	Female
Under 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 and under 15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 and under 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and under 35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 and under 45	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 and under 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 and under 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

